

APR 8 '47

ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST

Vol. 1 No. 4

August 1946

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
A Creed For Army Public Relations	3
By Major General Floyd L. Parks	
To Be In Print, Or Not To Be	8
By Hazel Taylor	
After The 9,800	13
Tokyo Reporting	17
By Lt. Col. Luther J. Reed	
"These Honored Dead"	23
By Major Robert B. McBane	
Information Centers Have A Job To Do	31
By Lt. Col. Werner L. Larson	
What A Question!	35
By Captain Warren L. Richardson	

Departments

	<i>Page</i>
Introduction to The War Department	35
I&E News Letter	38
Radio Review	43
Film Review	45
PRD News Letter	47
Digest of Legislation	50
I&E Directives	54



CHIEF, PUBLIC RELATIONS DIVISION

MAJOR GENERAL FLOYD L. PARKS, Chief, Public Relations Division, War Department, graduated from Clemson College in 1918. Entering the Army as a private, he soon was commissioned a second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers; and before the war ended he became a captain. He is a graduate of the Infantry School, the Tank School, the Command and General Staff School and the Army War College. In early 1942 he became deputy chief of staff of the Army Ground Forces. Appointed chief of staff in the summer of 1942, he served until May 1943, when he became assistant division commander, 69th Infantry Division. He retained this assignment until July 1944, when he went overseas to become chief of staff, First Allied Airborne Army; later commanding First Airborne Army, with additional duty as commanding general, Berlin District.

Having returned to the United States, he served on the War Department Board for Single Department of Armed Forces. He also made the administrative arrangements for the Potsdam Conference. In December 1945, he became Director, Bureau of Public Relations, War Department.

A CREED FOR ARMY PUBLIC RELATIONS

By

MAJOR GENERAL FLOYD L. PARKS

Chief, Public Relations Division, War Department

THE basic approach of the public relations officer to his job should be the same as that of any officer—indeed, of any man in the U. S. Army. The same high standards apply, whether the job is in artillery, in the air, in mechanized operations, or in public relations.

The first quality that an officer must have for any duty is character. First, character; second, good, common, horse sense, coupled with a sense of responsibility; third, health and energy; fourth, an agreeable personality; and fifth, knowledge of the profession. If he has the first four, he can readily gain and effectively employ knowledge of the profession.

The presence, or lack, of these qualities becomes especially evident in public relations. The positive—or negative—results assume greater than normal proportions of success or failure. This is because we are dealing with media which reach far and wide throughout the nation. Thus, the effect of an intelligent, well-considered act may be multiplied a thousand-fold. So can the effect of a thoughtless and faulty performance be multiplied. During the war, a good man overseas was usually twice as good; an inadequate man was always twice as inadequate.

I have mentioned the general qualities that an officer must bring with him to this profession of public relations. On the other side of the picture, let us examine certain qualities held by the public—our people—which we must consider in all our activities.

First, let us never forget the human readiness to believe the worst of anything, or anyone, in preference to the best.

Falsehood and half-truth travel fast; a truthful explanation can almost never catch up with false accusation in the public mind. For the most part, only in the courts is a man considered innocent until he is proved guilty.

The impact of a statement in the public press by some self-constituted authority to the effect that the Army is hoarding lumber, or the Army is hoarding doctors, or the Army is hoarding food will always be stronger than any following explanations, *unless the charges are anticipated by alert public relations activity.*

Second, the public relations officer should never overlook the common tendency to form opinions in terms of black-and-white, with few shades of gray in between—sweeping generalizations of approbation or indictment arrived at on the basis of insufficient facts. People with this tendency mistakenly endow an entire group with the faults, but rarely the virtues, of an individual belonging to that group. To such people, a drunken serviceman on the street means that all servicemen are drunks; and an unjust officer means that all officers are unjust. One publicized case of undue privilege can indict the entire Army.

This is one of the chief difficulties with which public relations officers must contend. It presents a situation aggravated by the post-war change in public feeling from overglamorization down to a debunking psychology that inclines to believe only the worst. This, too, is something that the alert public relations officer must expect—and anticipate.

An intelligent and objective approach to the public, therefore will consider these two foibles of public opinion: (1) the superior power of criticism over praise, and (2) the tendency to generalize. Facing the problem realistically, we may frankly recognize that the mistakes of a comparative handful of individuals, coupled with half-truths or complete misstatements of facts, have given us the job of counteracting a number of broad misconceptions. These misconceptions, if they are allowed to prevail, will end by doing great harm to the Army as an instrument of national security, and, as a result, to national security itself.

Therefore, our public relations program must intelligently meet misconception with truth, and thereby seek to reach certain long-range objectives, in order to strengthen the position of the Army in its function of serving the nation. This applies both to our personal and our professional lives. It also applies to the behavior of every uniformed soldier. In terms of public

relations, we must promote the idea of military courtesy, to displace the misconception of military arrogance.

We must advance the idea of equality, as delineated by the needs of military discipline, to displace the misconception of undue privilege—the so-called “officer caste” system. We must inspire confidence in Army justice, as opposed to the misconception of an unjust system of courts-martial. We must provide a basis for belief in Army ability and initiative, as against the misconception of the so-called “GI mentality.”

We must strengthen and maintain the idea of military dignity and capability, and seek to drive out the old, outmoded misconception of the Army as a refuge for misfits and incompetents. Above all, during a most difficult period—the time of peace—we must increase respect and public consideration for the vital function of the nation’s peacetime Army.

I do not mean to suggest that there is no basis for the common misconceptions, such as those I have mentioned. Many individual mistakes have been made in the past, and will be made in the future; but we must not permit the whole Army institution to suffer in the public mind as a result of sweeping generalizations inspired by the mistakes of a few. What I do want to emphasize, therefore, is that we must recognize the existence of such generalizations, and do our job accordingly, to the best of our ability.

Our job will be made no easier by continuance of little or big mistakes within the military establishment. We must contend with the frequent tendency in certain sections of the press to magnify such mistakes out of all proportion, and often, to misinterpret the calculated remarks of Army officials. Here are a couple of examples.

The first example concerns misinterpretation, and illustrates the results of inaccuracy in reporting. Recently, in connection with the Lichfield trials, the Under Secretary of War was asked by a reporter at a press conference what the “hollering” by defense counsel was all about. Mr. Royall answered, in effect: that it was the duty of the defense to call attention to their side of the case—a straight answer to the reporter’s question. He did not at any time use the word “hollering.” He emphasized that both the defense and the prosecution had duties to perform and that the War Department’s desire was to obtain justice for all, under due process of law. The article which appeared, however, quoted the Under Secretary himself as having referred to the trial as “just a lot of hollering of lawyers.”

It was inaccurate, to say the least, and the result was unfortunate. It was picked up by reputable editors and radio commentators, and quoted as a fact. It was repeated for days; but we were able to refute it and get local retraction by the newspaper and radio commentators whose quotations from the erroneous article came to our notice.

An example of needless difficulty placed in the path of the public relations officer can be any one of several mistakes committed by Army personnel. It may be as simple as lack of courtesy by Army hospital attendants in replying to inquiries of relatives and friends of patients. It may be the thoughtless action that permitted nylon stockings to go on sale "to officers only." Or it may be the indiscretion that permits an officer to announce publicly that he has been sent to Germany to "expedite" the Lichfield trials and "get the case out of the newspapers." The effects of all these actions are misleading and harmful. They could have been avoided, with a little thought about results in terms of public relations.

To sum up, our individual and collective purpose, as public relations officers, is two-fold:

First, wherever possible to forestall, and in any case to see to it, that any indiscretions on the part of Army personnel are placed in their proper perspective in the public press; that they are not magnified out of all proportion to their real importance; and that, therefore, they are not permitted to color the popular conception of the Army. Nor should any honest and unobjectionable act or statement be laid open to distortion or misconstruction, as a result of inadequate thinking or careless phrasing. The wise PRO will write his official letters and orders as though reporters were looking over his shoulder and taking down every word. How will this look in print? Commanders should write with the same thought in mind.

Our second purpose, in our relations with representatives of the press and other media of public relations, is to act so as to inspire their confidence in ourselves and in our Army as a source of the truth, even when the truth may hurt.

Specifically, this calls for prompt release of the facts, favorable or unfavorable. During the war, the Psychological Warfare Branch issued a propaganda leaflet which was regularly dropped to German troops holding out in Italy. The paper would be effective only by telling the truth. Its reputation for veracity was enhanced when it freely admitted American reverses during the Battle of the Bulge. As a result, when Amer-

ican victories were described in later issues, these stories were believed by the enemy, with a drop in his will to resist. Telling the truth is not only sound, morally; it is also profitable, tactically. We will get the truth by telling the truth.

If we are to expect fairness and impartiality in the press, we must be equally fair and impartial in our dealings with the press. Favoritism—that is, passing out hot news to some, while excluding others—is a short cut to failure in public relations.

Equally important is establishing a reputation for initiative in dealings with press and publications. It is not enough to provide news in answer to requests for news. It is far better to call proper attention to news which may fittingly and usefully be given out.

Here let me underline the importance of keeping an eye on the long range objectives and the larger issues. Every action dealing in the media of public relations, should be calculated to advance the purpose of the Army as a whole toward the larger objectives.

Here is the Creed of Army Public Relations—brief, and to the point!

“The United States Army is part of the United States, made up of people of the United States who live with people of the United States. The relations of Army people to the people with whom they live, are the relations between neighbors. The relations can be good, for reason; or bad, for cause.

“The United States Army is also a public utility, serving the people of the United States in a vital way. As a public utility it has a character and a reputation that parallel the character and reputation of the individual people who make up the Army.

“The reputation and character of neither the Army as a utility nor the people who make up the Army, can be bad without reflecting on the other. The relations between Army personnel and their neighbor people are in the hands of each member of the Army. The relations between the Army as a utility and the people of the United States are a command concern of the Army.

“It is the responsibility of each Army individual to build his own character and reputation in his community. It is the responsibility of Army command to build the Army’s character and reputation in the Nation. The discharge of these responsibilities in the best possible manner constitutes Army public relations.”

TO BE IN PRINT, OR NOT TO BE?

By

HAZEL TAYLOR

Public Relations Division, War Department

"**B**EFORE I leave, I've a favor to ask. See what you can do for a friend of mine, will you? He's a swell guy, and he's written this, and has sent it to me thinking PRD might process it and get it into the *Saturday Evening Post*—or somewhere." The young officer thrusts a bulky manuscript into my left hand, cordially shakes my right, and hurries to Corridor Eight, calling back over his shoulder "I'd appreciate it if you'd see what you can do. You see, I'm on my way out." And he disappears, leaving a swell guy's literary fate in my hands.

PRD can process the manuscript by having it reviewed for technical data involving the War Department, policy and security; but getting it into the *Post* "or somewhere" is another matter. The PRD Magazine and Book Unit is not set up as a literary sales agency for individual by-line manuscripts, although it acts as liaison with publications representatives.

Since it is the responsibility of the War Department to report to the people concerning the state of the military and its recommendations for adequate national defense, our mission in the Magazine and Book Unit of PRD is to procure materials which interpret the Army's function and War Department policies. It is also our job to convince magazine and book writers and editors that such data, written up in special style by a good writer, is just what their public is waiting for.

Military personnel in the field, particularly those with combat or other unusual experience, are in the best position to act as reporters in furnishing us this information. Although we profess to assist professional writers, literary agents, and edi-

tors—and not to compete with them—there is no reason why military personnel may not also be professional writers within the ethics of the situation. If so, as an extra-curricular activity, we are ready and willing to give what advice we can in the problem of marketing. When any good Army story appears in a magazine or book and we have helped to get it there, we feel that we have helped solve an equation between the taxpayer and the War Department.

Nobody can tell your own particular story better than you can. If you're doubtful about your literary ability, your local public relations officer will help you smooth out the text. The important thing is the content, *what* the story has to say. Only you can give the story its substance. If you're completely inexperienced in writing, take your idea to your PRO and ask his advice in planning the story. Then get his help in writing and editing before you send it along. That's part of his job; he'll be glad to help you. After it's in final, readable form, maybe we can help place it.

In our official capacity, we are peddling ideas for stories and books about the Army, rather than the finished product, unless the finished product rates as a form of War Department utterance. Since VJ Day, however, I have tried many times, both within and beyond the field of my official province, to do what I could to place manuscripts left in my care.

Usually my efforts were hopeless. Most of the manuscripts—as most of the material from public relations offices in the field—were not marketable. The material, for the most part, was written well enough. That golden rule: “Have something to say, and know how to say it,” had been followed. But it had missed that essential value known as timeliness.

The manuscript described above was about the German plan for the Battle of Britain. It was being offered for sale to American editors just after VJ Day. There was nothing new in the article; all the data had been in the public domain in 1942, when the author of the article was overseas. He had written his story from a translation made by one of his friends in intelligence work, from a document captured in Germany. The author assumed, because the data had come to him through cloak and dagger means, that it was hot stuff.

No one likes to offer an editor, even an understanding one, a dud of a story. However, since a personal plea had placed the manuscript in my hands, I felt bound to collect a few rejection slips. I then returned the manuscript to the author

with certain suggestions. He was either too discouraged or too busy to follow them, for he never answered.

First, I told him that editors wanted at that time (early fall of 1945), adventure stories with only the faintest tone of war. On VJ Day they wanted nothing even remotely connected with the war. On that day in New York City, I had visited one editor who gathered up a number of story ideas I had previously left for consideration (several of them I believe were of timeless appeal), put them all into an envelope and gave them back to me with the greatest air of relief.

"Nothing more of the war, please!" His only concern was that articles already set up in forthcoming numbers could not be withdrawn.

"Perhaps by the spring of 1946," I wrote the author of the *Battle of Britain* manuscript, "reminiscent stories will begin to find favor. However, if you can write an exciting adventure filled with human, personalized interest about the methods you or your friend employed to get the German secret documents, or tell about newly discovered information which might have changed the course of the war, something which will divert the sordid interest from headless living chickens and Nazi atrocities, I'll take it to market again."

In January 1946, I was asked to place a story whose hero had lost a leg in the war. The story had been motivated by the author's own experience. But it came in when almost every other story offered to editors was about the rehabilitation of amputees. Already, many such articles had been printed on the subject. Had this author written his tale a year earlier, it could have found a ready market.

Another story, that of a chaplain's experience in riding a camel, could have been placed had not just such a funny story appeared in a national weekly a few months before. Demand for another camel story would not come until readers had forgotten the first. Sometimes very good stories came in which had already been given feature coverage in the press or in some small-circulation magazine, making them unmarketable to magazines of national scope.

In order to catch the factor of timeliness, the writer must look ahead many months and speculate as to editorial interest. Most monthlies make up three and four months in advance, most weeklies from six to eight weeks. Last January, I sent a story of a GI Farm in the Philippines, written by the PRO in Manila, to the *Country Gentleman*. It was returned with the

regret: "Had we received this two months ago, we would have grabbed it up. It is now too late."

I sent the same story to the *National Geographic*. They said it was just up their alley and the pictures were splendid, but as several months had passed since the story had been written, and since they could not use it for several months to come, they would like the data brought up to date. Moreover, careless preparation of the manuscript made it seem that certain technical data involved were incorrect. The *National Geographic* prides itself on accuracy. They insisted that before they could use the article a check would have to be made.

These alterations would have to be made at the source. Accordingly we sent post haste for revision of the story to the PRO in Manila. Six months after our request, we received from Manila a carbon copy of the original story with nothing changed. Needless to say the *National Geographic* had lost interest and the story found coverage only in an industrial house organ and later in a service magazine. Some such path marks the fate of most material sent to us for "disposition."

For checking on timeliness, it often saves time to confer with an agent, either PRD personnel who are supposed to keep in touch with magazine interests, or a commercial literary agent who eats by holding his wetted finger into the gust of editorial interest. Any time-saving device helps along the chances of timeliness. It is advisable to send the agent, or the editor if one does one's own marketing, a synopsis or brief of the story idea, before writing it in finished form.

The brief should emphasize the slant and outline the theme—the *raison d'être*—and the objective facts involved. While magazines always reserve the right to turn down the finished product, they will make a commitment as to the acceptability of the idea and offer suggestions as to the slant they would prefer. The brief can then be expanded and the article fashioned to meet suggested requirements. As a rule, if the finished job does not come up to the magazine's standard, the editor of a first class magazine will offer payment for the idea and have it rewritten by a writer of his own staff, or his own "stable." To see one's story idea rewritten by another often is a forceful form of education in the writing game.

Except for the "quality" magazines, non-fiction stories of personality, environment, and action need pictures. If pictures can tell the story, the writer should aim for a picture sequence, remembering that it sometimes takes thirty pictures to sell

three, or even one. If pictures are not available to send along with his story idea, he should state the picture possibilities.

If a writer does his own marketing, he should study *trends* in printed material with as much zeal as an amateur detective; he should speculate on their upward and downward curves like a long-range weather prophet. In choosing a market, one should remember that the process of elimination takes time. The writer should not scorn the lower pay-rate magazines, if he wants to profit by what timeliness his story holds. It is also a safe rule that if he cannot make the first rate-pay magazine of his type, he should try a magazine of the same type in the second rate class.

As to the *theme* element of his story, he should remember that magazines depending upon paid advertisements for their sustained life, must appeal in thematic interest to potential consumers of the things advertised. The editor of a magazine advertising America's mass production merchandise cannot be expected to accept a story which offends the accepted mores of America's mass consumers. Unless the theme can portray man as basically a noble animal in which the forces for goodness will triumph in the end, it will profit the writer nothing but rejection slips to send his piece to one of our popular "slicks," where lines of the story are interspersed with colorful ads of motorcars, radios, vacuum cleaners, and refrigerators.

If the story is controversial in theme or development, or if it embraces the reader's responsibility in stark reality, it may find a market with the "qualities," or in a magazine dedicated to crusades or causes. If the story clicks, there is usually a very good reason.

Since there are more markets for free-lance material than any one writer may be familiar with, it is an advantage to have at hand some good commercial publication describing free-lance markets, giving names of publications, addresses, editorial requirements, rates of pay and lists of agents, unless the publishing firm also acts as literary agent on request. In PRD we have several such yearly publications for ready reference.

Army personnel desiring advice and assistance on articles and fiction, beyond that furnished by local PRDs, should send their manuscripts or ideas to the Magazine and Book Unit, Public Relations Division, War Department, Washington 25, D. C.

Miss Taylor's article is the second in a series of three, designed to assist the officer or enlisted man who wants to write about the Army for military or civilian magazines. The first article—"Should Army Officers Write for Publication?" by Colonel R. Ernest Dupuy—appeared in the May issue. A reprint of that article may be obtained from the Book Department, Army Information School.

AFTER THE 9,800

By a member of THE DIGEST staff

MANY were called and 9,800 have been chosen in the War Department's largest integration of Regular Army officers in history. Some 71,000 officers, enlisted men and civilians remaining on the eligible list have been notified that there is still hope. Their initial disappointment over, the big question with those 71,000 eligibles is "how much hope?"

A precise answer cannot be given. There are a lot of known elements, however, which may help the pondering to decide.

First, rule out any possibility of learning your position on the list. The Adjutant General will not give this because the list will be in a fluid state for some time, with positions changing as new examinations are given. There will be withdrawals, and there will be further appointments made from the list. Besides, it is considered bad policy to give out the scores and positions; just as it was with the AGCT scores.

Second, there is the matter of the additional increase of 25,000 in Regular Army officer strength, now before Congress. If the bill is passed does that mean immediate appointment of 25,000 men from the list? It does not. Many on the eligible list will be appointed, but no one knows just how many. The remainder of the vacancies will be filled over a period of several years by the usual channels: West Point, ROTC honor graduates, OCS honor graduates, competitive examinations under the Thomason Act, and so forth. The average West Point graduating class for the past five years has numbered 600. Those commissioned from other sources averaged more than 100 per year during the war; and this figure will rise considerably under future peacetime conditions.

The planned distribution of the 25,000 new vacancies allots approximately two-thirds to the Army Air Forces and one-third to the Ground Arms and Services. The Air Forces quota includes AAF requirements for officers of other arms and services. The eligibility list, as it now stands, shows roughly a two-to-one ratio between Air Forces and others. In the June integration, 5,700 AGF and Services officers were chosen from a list of 50,000 original applicants, while 4,100 AAF officers were chosen from 58,000 applicants.

Those on the list will not have to re-apply, but they will be required to take another physical. Meanwhile, more Officer Evaluation Reports on them will be solicited from former commanding officers. They may accept separation and still hold their positions on the list, as civilians. No one knows how many newcomers will take the next examinations, but the Director of Personnel and Administration, War Department, expects several thousand. Officers now on the list may change their choice of arm or service before the next integration.

It is expected that 800 more appointments will be made from the list during August, to take care of refusals and attrition from the 9,800. Refusals are estimated at one per cent, though returns on the first 7,600 to answer indicated nearly a four-per cent refusal rate. There is also normal attrition from the ranks, usually 3.5 per cent per year, leaving vacancies to be filled. The attrition rate, incidentally, is expected to rise in the next few years, because of over-age officers still on duty who will retire; and because of resignations of Regular Army officers who will take civilian jobs in this time of transition; and because of resignations from young RA officers who will be discouraged by their new, lower positions on the promotion list.

Within nine months after Congressional authorization of the 25,000 additional officers, the War Department expects to complete integration of those to be appointed immediately from the list. After that, the eligibility list probably will be destroyed and further appointments, through the years, will be made from the usual sources.

Any person notified that he is on the eligible list may congratulate himself that he survived an initial elimination of 15,300—more than fourteen per cent—in addition to the 11,600 who withdrew their applications. Of the 108,500-odd who applied last Spring 3,700 were rejected on physicals; 2,400 didn't have sufficient educational background; 2,700 were "rejected for cause," usually a record of court-martial or reclassification; and 6,500 lacked the required age-grade relationship.

This final point might bear expansion. Determination of grade to which the new officers are appointed is covered by WD Circular 392, 29 December 1945, and Public Law No. 281. Briefly, they provide that men with less than three years service will be second lieutenants; three to ten years, first lieutenant; ten to seventeen years, captain; and seventeen to twenty-three years, major. Time is computed in one of two ways, whichever gives the applicant more service credit: Actual commissioned

service after age twenty-one, or the number of years by which his age, on the date of appointment, exceeds twenty-five years. Under the recent integration, a man could not be appointed to a Regular Army rank which he had never reached while on active duty. For example, a 29-year-old second lieutenant, a 36-year-old first lieutenant, or a 43-year-old captain applying for RA appointment would be rejected. The only exceptions were in the cases of chaplains, doctors, dentists and veterinaries, who, if accepted for appointment to a RA rank which they had not attained, were automatically promoted to that temporary rank on the day of their appointment.

Five per cent of the original 108,000 applicants were 42-47 years old, seventeen per cent were 35-42 and seventy-eight per cent were 21-35. Sixty-two per cent of all applicants were eligible for appointment to first lieutenant. Final appointments were 600 majors, 2,000 captains, 6,200 first lieutenants and 1,000 second lieutenants.

Of the first 7,600 replies, approximately seventy per cent were on active duty, and thirty per cent were civilians or on terminal leave. More than a third had been enlisted men during their Army careers and 30 were on active duty as enlisted men when notified of their appointment as Regular Army officers. Of the first 7,600 to answer, 287 refused the appointment.

There is some confusion as to whether the General Survey Test scores were included in the final scores. They were not. This test served merely as an elimination device, gauging the applicant's educational background and his learning ability. The only scores included in the final listing were the Biographical Information Blank—204 questions, in which the candidate described himself; the Officer Evaluation Report, in which the candidate's commanding officer described him; and an appraisal of the candidate sent in by the interview board.

An important element, however, was the decision of the arm or service listed by the candidate as his first and second choice. When the scores had been electrically tabulated in Washington the lists were sent out to the major headquarters involved. Here, for the first time, the entire 201 file on each candidate was studied and evaluated. It was up to the arm or service to pick the officers it wanted and list them. It could not list them preferentially, however. Those acceptable were listed in Washington according to their scores and were chosen from the top down.

The candidate's record went to each of the two branches he had indicated. If acceptable to both, his position on each list was studied. If it was certain from his score that he would be chosen for the branch of his first choice, his name was stricken from the other list, leaving room for another man. If his score was low enough to miss his first choice, however, he still might have made his second.

All officers accepting appointment are subject to the standard "revoking clause," which provides that any man may have his Regular Army commission revoked at any time during the first three years after appointment "at the discretion of the Secretary of War." The new officers may not resign, however, except at the same "discretion of the Secretary of War," obtained by formal request through channels.

A final word on determination of promotion list status of the new officers. The new Regular Army lieutenants, captains and majors will rank immediately below RA officers of the same grade with an equivalent or next greater length of service. If two new officers of the same grade have exactly equal days, months and years of service, the order of rank will be determined by seniority of age. In cases of identical age, active commissioned Federal service will decide; and if all these factors are identical, their order of rank will be determined by composite score.

When the next mass integration is complete and the promotion list has been compiled, it is planned to issue new serial numbers based on list position. After the June integration, the list showed the Army to be about right on colonels and lieutenant colonels (based on 25,000 RA officers), short on captains and majors, considerably over on first lieutenants and correct on second lieutenants.

That's the picture, as well as it can be shown today. The 71,000 eligibles should have a pretty final answer within a year. They can leave the service now and still hold their positions on the list, but the War Department wants them to stay in. Many officers are in such categories that present estimates indicate that approximately 50,000 additional officers must be procured during the next year to meet the estimated 30 June 1947 requirements. Reserve officers on inactive duty are being encouraged to return. They could be recalled by order, but the Army naturally prefers volunteers. A total of 7,500 vacancies in various branches already has been listed; so there's plenty of room for all.

TOKYO REPORTING

By

LIEUTENANT COLONEL LUTHER J. REED

Army of the United States

[Colonel Reed served as assistant public relations officer and chief of the news section in General MacArthur's headquarters. He later served as chief of the Special Projects Branch, Public Relations Division, War Department.]

THE initial handling of the press during the Japanese surrender negotiations brought into sharp focus the need for maintaining a press service that would insure correspondents the fullest access to the news—a press service that would gain their confidence and cooperation. The story of the negotiations, unfortunately, was written for the American public by a corps of correspondents whose state of irritation made it virtually impossible for them to do objective reporting.

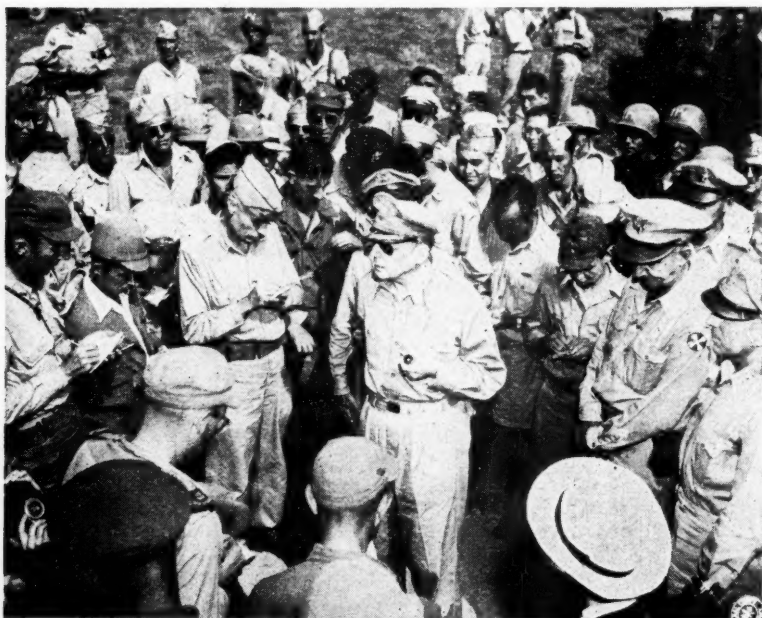
This was too bad, because there wasn't one among them who wouldn't admit that General MacArthur was doing a superb job in bringing the war to a close. Correspondents are only human, however; and as a result of their individual and collective irritation, the American public got an early picture that was at least lacking in the warmth and color that the facts so eminently justified.

The points of irritation that had the correspondents' nerves on edge were many and varied. Primarily, there had been the continuous three-and-a-half year battle over censorship, which had left dozens of the old-timers with somewhat frayed nerves. With the war ended, they saw no reason for any military interference in newsgathering. Then there were scores of new cor-

respondents, strangers to the mechanics of overseas reporting, who were rushed over to cover the surrender and occupation. They were even less sympathetic than the veterans. Finally there was the naturally irritating effect, on correspondents and PROs alike, of all the hectic, last-minute planning and change of plans, long hours of over-work and general confusion brought about by the startling appearance of the atomic bomb and the unexpectedly early surrender.

Accurate information is never harder to find than in such an emergency. The correspondents were using every means to get a break over their competitors on the biggest story of the war. PROs were trying to get a lead on definite plans for the surrender and occupation, while those plans were in the making and subject to quick change. The press camp was in a continuous uproar, and tempers ran high.

This situation reached a peak when we made official contact with the Japanese on surrender proposals. It suddenly became apparent that the Japs had better access to their official news sources than American correspondents had to ours. The



General of the Army Douglas MacArthur talks to newsmen on his arrival at Atsugi Airport on August 28, 1945—Occupation Day—in Japan. Two Japanese reporters take notes along with the American correspondents.

result was that for days the Japanese press beat the pants off the American press on news which originated on our side of the fence. Many surrender stories involving American decisions reached the American press through newspaper-radio pickup, in San Francisco, of the Japanese Domei broadcasts from Tokyo. This left the American correspondents only the job of confirming the truth of Jap broadcasts. The Japanese press was almost invariably accurate on these stories.

The necessary emergency steps were taken to correct this situation; but the whole incident underscored the need for maintaining a press service in all commands that would insure correspondents the fullest access to the news, thereby gaining their confidence and cooperation.

Even after we arrived in Japan and General MacArthur started handing directives to the Japanese to carry out the occupation plan, the American press often was beaten by Japanese news outlets. The Japs would break the news of the directives within minutes of the time they were handed to government officials; while it would take hours, sometimes, for the directives to get from staff offices to our own press headquarters.

After a few such incidents, PRO moved to set up a news coverage operation that would insure American correspondents a newsbreak on headquarters activities. The steps taken should prove interesting to those studying public relations problems and training for this type of work.

No really comprehensive system of making news available to the press had been worked out in theater headquarters. Except for the official communique and its verbal expansion at the daily press conference, correspondents were pretty much on their own in gathering news and background material. To improve this situation, a news section was set up and has been functioning on an expanding basis ever since.

The section was first organized with a single officer, who had a newspaper reporting and editing background, making the rounds of the offices of General MacArthur's headquarters and establishing a flow of information from all sections to the public relations office, for release to the press.

The mere statement that this flow of information was set up is an understatement of the problems involved.

Practically all the section and staff division heads were reluctant to undertake the role of being news sources. Nothing but trouble could come from such an activity. Many of them had little sympathy for public relations problems and at first

flatly declined to cooperate. They wanted to shift the whole load to the chief of staff, despite that officer's plain indication that a flow of news was to be provided.

Thus it became a problem of selling each section and staff division chief on the idea of cooperating.

Success at first was spotty. Some quickly came over to the public relations side and gave full cooperation; others required virtually an order from superior authority before releasing any information for transmission to the press.

As the operation grew, however, and more and more news was released without any of the headquarters staff getting into trouble, the task became easier. The public relations officer then assigned reporters to cover all offices of GHQ on a regular "court-house beat," to dig out news and write it into press release form.

At the outset, the rule was established by General MacArthur's direct order that no directive was to be issued to the Japanese without the public relations office first having received a copy of the directive for release to the American press. This solved the problem of the Japanese press beating the Americans on our own stories.

As the directives grew in number and staff sections went further and further into Japanese affairs and occupational policies, the news sources within GHQ increased in number and the scope of the news broadened greatly.

In order to handle public relations properly, it soon became necessary to assign a special PRO representative to the full-time job of sitting in on planning meetings and then giving the public relations office advice on operations of all kinds.

Thus, the public relations operation began to grow from the simple writing of press releases in the early days of the occupation to participation in the planning and execution of the occupation policies of GHQ.

Here is an example of this kind of public relations participation. When General MacArthur's Economic and Scientific Section was ready to issue the order requiring dissolution of the Japanese Zaibatsu, which held a tight grip on the economic life of the country, the public relations office was ready not only with a press release describing the order itself, but also with a vast amount of background material on the Zaibatsu. This included a description of the companies that comprised it, the history of the Five Great Families, and other information that proved to be helpful to correspondents in writing into their stories the real significance of the action.

Again, in the case of General MacArthur's order to bar official state support of Shintoism, the public relations office, because it had participated in the planning and execution of the order, was able to deliver to the press not only the story of the action taken, but the complete background of Shintoism and religion in Japan. It was able to show that the order would help bring religious freedom to Japan, and not stifle it, as some newspapermen had feared.

Announcement of General MacArthur's plan to free the Japanese farmers from their state of enslavement to the great land barons of Japan likewise needed to be accompanied by the well-rounded background of the problem, so that correspondents might understand the full effect of the order. To have released only the directive without the background could have led to a misunderstanding of the true effects of General MacArthur's action. Because of the full explanation of the facts that went with the story, however, the order was hailed by the American press as the great reform it was intended to be.

Every effort was made to provide equal treatment to all correspondents in the release of this news.

To accommodate everyone concerned, four news release periods were scheduled daily, determined upon after consultation with the correspondents themselves. The first was at 1030 in the morning; the second at 1330 in the afternoon; the third at 1630, and the last at 1930 at night. Special releases were made whenever circumstances required.

The mechanics of handling press releases was simple but effective. The man assigned to the beat wrote the story and turned it into the central copy desk, after clearing it with the appropriate source authority. The copy desk edited or rewrote it and whipped it into standard news-story form. It was then cleared with the public relations officer or his representative, stenciled, mimeographed and distributed to the correspondents in the press room, with extra copies going to the press club for the convenience of those not present in the press room.

Experience showed that press announcements made in the form of standard type news-stories were much more effective than the communique-type of release to the press.

At first there was great insistence by some Army officials that only the formal text of GHQ orders should be released to the press; that the press could then use the orders to prepare whatever stories were desired and could go out and dig up

its own background material, in case any such additional material was needed or desired.

However, when the public relations office prepared a standard news-type story and released the story and text of the order together, and also supplied the background material that any competent reporter would require in writing his story, it was found that the correspondents wrote much more comprehensively on the subject than in cases where they received no such aid. Therefore this type of handling was made standard practice.

All of these efforts to assist the press in covering the occupation of Japan were eagerly received by the correspondents. Every effort was made to expand the services. First, a teletype circuit was installed to Eighth Army headquarters at Yokohama, some 20 miles away, in order to bring a daily budget of news into the Tokyo press room. This, too, proved of substantial value to the correspondents; so it was further expanded to include Sixth Army headquarters at Kyoto, in the south of Japan.

Later, the same kind of daily service was established from Korea, with a daily budget of news moving by radio teletype overnight to the Tokyo office. Because several news services had assigned full-time correspondents to Korea, the news was not released in Tokyo until two or three hours after it had been made available to these correspondents in Korea. This preserved for the news services the advantage of having a man on the spot. At the same time it insured all correspondents having access to the basic news of the Korean operation.

In effect, the public relations policy became one of giving every possible assistance to the correspondents in covering their assignments, instead of giving them the minimum basic facts and requiring them to dig up the rest.

This policy paid tremendous dividends. It won the friendship of correspondents who previously were extremely critical and unfriendly to the command. It freed the time of the correspondents from the daily routine news coverage and enabled many of them to dig up special articles on important and interesting aspects of the occupation which were not properly in the scope of PRO activities. And almost overnight, it turned what had been an unfriendly press in this country into one friendly to the policies of the supreme commander in the occupation of Japan.

"THESE HONORED DEAD"

By

MAJOR ROBERT B. McBANE
Army of the United States

ONE of the War Department's most delicate public relations problems can be solved, to a large degree, by PROs throughout the country. This concerns the final disposition of the remains of service personnel and civilians who died overseas after 3 September, 1939. The problem offers public relations officers another opportunity to do real community relations work.

The 328,000 Americans who were war casualties came from every section of the United States. As the program for final burial progresses, it is reasonable to assume that the relatives and friends of these war dead will turn to PROs at nearby camps and stations for accurate information. It would be an excellent idea for PROs to anticipate these queries by speaking before local civic groups on the subject, inviting questions, offering assistance and arranging press and radio coverage.

There is considerable discussion as to whether or not war dead should be returned. Nearly all public utterances have said NO, with various reasons given.

This, however, is not a PRO's problem. The War Department, through The Quartermaster General, is committed to carrying out the wishes of survivors within four choices, including the dignified, reverent return of war dead and provision for their burial in the the United States. Sixty-one percent of the dead from World War I were returned to this country for burial, on requests from survivors. It is expected the figure will be about the same for World War II. That would mean the return of approximately 200,000 remains at an estimated cost of \$195,000,000 to \$215,000,000.

In the case of survivors who definitely want their loved ones returned, much helpful information can be given. This will be outlined later. In the case of survivors undecided as to final disposition, the PRO can give valuable and comforting information concerning plans for final burial at home and overseas. In the case of all survivors, he can offer reassurance on the painstaking lengths taken by the Army positively to

identify the dead, and the reverent care taken of all remains.

It is heartbreakingly natural for wives and parents to cling desperately to some hope that their missing loved ones may somehow turn up, alive and well. The PRO should sympathetically but firmly emphasize that it is not expected that any living persons who were listed as missing in action or presumed dead prior to VJ Day are still to be found. With the exception of a few cases of persons who were deliberately "missing," no recoveries of living personnel listed as missing have been made for many months. Most of these whose status is "unknown" disappeared during disasters at sea, beach landings, and on aircraft missions over countless miles of ocean and uninhabited jungles. It is exceedingly doubtful that definite information concerning them will ever be uncovered.

Another major problem has been convincing relatives that no remains will be returned to this country until the Government is absolutely sure of identification. One of the most gripping stories of the war is the work done by Quartermaster search teams in locating and identifying remains of deceased personnel. A few examples may serve well in reassuring civic groups on this point.

One almost fantastic story concerns a ring turned over to the Office of The Quartermaster General by a Marine captain who had been a Japanese prisoner of war. At the prison camp, he had received the ring from a Chinese cook who told him it belonged to an American flyer executed by the Japanese. The flyer had given him the ring just before he was executed and asked him to get it back to the United States. The ring showed a picture of a building with a pine tree in front of it, and inside were engraved three initials and the date, 1937. After metallurgical analysis, the OQMG learned that there were three jewelry manufacturers using that particular alloy. Blown-up photos of the ring were sent to the manufacturers. A firm in Attleboro, Massachusetts, sent a lead slug stamped with the same die, saying it was the graduation ring of a certain high school. A check of the 1937 graduates of this school revealed the owner's identity.

Then began the seemingly impossible job of finding the body. After many months the Chinese cook was found. He knew a Korean who had witnessed the execution and burial. Some time later the investigators found the Korean, who directed them to an isolated grave which had no marks of identification. A dental chart was taken from the remains and compared with induction records, proving beyond doubt that it was the body of the missing flyer.

Another ring story came from Italy, where an Unknown was positively identified by tracing to a girls' school a ring he wore. After considerable correspondence, it was found to have been owned by the wife of a naval officer then listed as missing in that specific action. Dental checks again closed the case.

Many months were required in a case where the only clue was a letter addressed to "Dear Ed," signed with a woman's name. Correspondence with her established the fact that she sometimes wrote to the soldier; and she revealed his full name. A search of War Department records gave his outfit. Contact with the unit, which by then had moved to another country, brought the information that he was carried as missing in action after a battle in the area where the remains were found. Checks of his description and dental records established positive identity.

In May, 1943, a Graves Registration Unit sent a detail more than 100 miles into the interior of North Africa to Sidi bou Zid on the verbal comment of an Arab that an American was buried there in an unmarked grave. The grave was found and local farmers supplied the date the flyer had crashed. Air Forces identified the only plane lost in that general area on that date and personal effects provided the means of assuring that this was the lost pilot.

An obliterated laundry mark gave the clue in another case. The condition of the remains in this isolated, unidentified grave prohibited the usual fingerprint or dental charts. The clothing on the dead soldier was carefully cleaned in gasoline. Then, portion by portion, it was dipped in water. Although the ink used for laundry marking had long since faded out, the previously inked portions absorbed water a trifle more slowly than the surrounding cloth, revealing momentarily the original laundry mark, which established the dead soldier's identity.

In most cases, identification tags or papers have solved the problem quickly and easily. After the Civil War 316,233 interments were recorded, of which 44.4 percent were Unknown. Of World War I's 77,901 dead, there are still 1,647 bodies that have never been identified (not including some 1,200 who are listed as missing and whose status never has been established). It is expected that the final percentage of unidentified dead from World War II will be much smaller, in cases where the remains are discovered.

In our 208 temporary World War II cemeteries there are interred 240,483 identified and 12,572 unidentified remains. The

total number of isolated graves of which the locations are known is 19,215, including 10,810 identified and 8,405 unidentified bodies. In addition, there are an estimated 19,625 unlocated isolated graves throughout the world, for a total maximum number of remains of 291,895. The remains of thousands of other war dead, mainly those who died at sea, are not recoverable.

The work of identifying the unknown dead will continue for years. No case is officially closed, even though there seems to be no possible solution, and each case record remains at hand, ready for immediate follow-up as soon as new information is obtained. Search teams are at work in the most remote corners of the 80 countries in all the continents of the world where fighting took place. They are divided into three groups: One team follows up all reports and rumors of a buried soldier; another team, after a grave has been discovered, disinters the body; and a third team endeavors to make identification.

Difficulties can hardly be imagined, but the India-Burma zone offers a good example. Some of the dangers faced there are armed bandits, unfriendly natives, disease, and air danger over the 1,600-mile "Hump" between India and Tibet. Most of the search is by air, because of the dense jungles and towering mountains; and plane wreckage is the main objective of the search. Helicopters and cubs are often used to reach wrecks after they are spotted, but sometimes the terrain prohibits even their use. Search parties often have used parachutes and some search planes have been lost. There must be an adequate armed guard, for bandits and natives have usurped control of many forward air strips used during the war in central and upper Burma. From 10 January to 15 December, 1945, more than 2,000 search and rescue missions were flown. Today the remains of 3,248 dead rest in thirteen temporary military cemeteries in the India-Burma zone. Of these, 2,964, have been identified. In addition, 1,041 remains are estimated to be in isolated locations.

In China, our government is paying rewards for information leading to the recovery of remains. Practically every known means of transportation has been used by search parties, combing an area one-third larger than the United States. Again, weather, bandits and inaccessible mountain areas offer tremendous problems; but the search goes on relentlessly. The remains of 1,924 war dead rest in five military cemeteries in China. On 1 June, there were 1,000 known service personnel

whose remains had not been recovered and an additional 500 isolated burials.

One of the biggest problems PROs will face in explaining the program to civilians concerns the schedule for mailing letters of inquiry. These letters will be sent to all next of kin, asking what disposition is to be made of the remains of their loved ones; but they will not be sent to all survivors simultaneously. They will be mailed according to the progress made in verifying records of each of the 208 temporary cemeteries. On 20 May 1946 only eight cemeteries were fully checked—seven in Hawaii and one in Belgium. This means that some Gold Star Mother near you will receive a letter soon inquiring what disposition she wishes made of her son's remains, while her next-door neighbor, another Gold Star Mother, may not receive an inquiry for several months. The second mother naturally will be concerned and upset. She may come to the local commander for an explanation. It would be much better if the PRO has explained the procedure to the entire community.

Considerable correspondence already has developed from families of deceased soldiers. An average of 850 to 900 letters is received daily by the OQMG. Prompt replies have been made. Each relative concerned, however, will receive an official letter of inquiry as soon as the cemetery in which a relative is buried is ready to be evacuated.

Another highly important reason for explaining the program thoroughly is to protect families against unscrupulous persons who might victimize them. In an understandable desire to spare no amount of money to pay proper respect to their dead, relatives are easy game for racketeers. To counteract this, PROs must emphasize the fact that every grave is given all the care and attention with which a grateful government can honor its war dead. Photographs of cemeteries (not individual graves) have been distributed, to show the beautiful landscaping and simple dignity of the burial places.

This brings up schemes, suspected in some cases, that have come to the attention of the OQMG. With very little equipment and research, a firm could offer to send individual photos of graves to the next of kin. A sympathetic letter would request full information on the deceased—name, rank, serial number, general location, etc. That's all that would be needed to run off thousands of faked photos, using a studio grave with a standard white cross, or Star of David marker, and interchangeable name plates.

total number of isolated graves of which the locations are known is 19,215, including 10,810 identified and 8,405 unidentified bodies. In addition, there are an estimated 19,625 unlocated isolated graves throughout the world, for a total maximum number of remains of 291,895. The remains of thousands of other war dead, mainly those who died at sea, are not recoverable.

The work of identifying the unknown dead will continue for years. No case is officially closed, even though there seems to be no possible solution, and each case record remains at hand, ready for immediate follow-up as soon as new information is obtained. Search teams are at work in the most remote corners of the 80 countries in all the continents of the world where fighting took place. They are divided into three groups: One team follows up all reports and rumors of a buried soldier; another team, after a grave has been discovered, disinters the body; and a third team endeavors to make identification.

Difficulties can hardly be imagined, but the India-Burma zone offers a good example. Some of the dangers faced there are armed bandits, unfriendly natives, disease, and air danger over the 1,600-mile "Hump" between India and Tibet. Most of the search is by air, because of the dense jungles and towering mountains; and plane wreckage is the main objective of the search. Helicopters and cubs are often used to reach wrecks after they are spotted, but sometimes the terrain prohibits even their use. Search parties often have used parachutes and some search planes have been lost. There must be an adequate armed guard, for bandits and natives have usurped control of many forward air strips used during the war in central and upper Burma. From 10 January to 15 December, 1945, more than 2,000 search and rescue missions were flown. Today the remains of 3,248 dead rest in thirteen temporary military cemeteries in the India-Burma zone. Of these, 2,964, have been identified. In addition, 1,041 remains are estimated to be in isolated locations.

In China, our government is paying rewards for information leading to the recovery of remains. Practically every known means of transportation has been used by search parties, combing an area one-third larger than the United States. Again, weather, bandits and inaccessible mountain areas offer tremendous problems; but the search goes on relentlessly. The remains of 1,924 war dead rest in five military cemeteries in China. On 1 June, there were 1,000 known service personnel

whose remains had not been recovered and an additional 500 isolated burials.

One of the biggest problems PROs will face in explaining the program to civilians concerns the schedule for mailing letters of inquiry. These letters will be sent to all next of kin, asking what disposition is to be made of the remains of their loved ones; but they will not be sent to all survivors simultaneously. They will be mailed according to the progress made in verifying records of each of the 208 temporary cemeteries. On 20 May 1946 only eight cemeteries were fully checked—seven in Hawaii and one in Belgium. This means that some Gold Star Mother near you will receive a letter soon inquiring what disposition she wishes made of her son's remains, while her next-door neighbor, another Gold Star Mother, may not receive an inquiry for several months. The second mother naturally will be concerned and upset. She may come to the local commander for an explanation. It would be much better if the PRO has explained the procedure to the entire community.

Considerable correspondence already has developed from families of deceased soldiers. An average of 850 to 900 letters is received daily by the OQMG. Prompt replies have been made. Each relative concerned, however, will receive an official letter of inquiry as soon as the cemetery in which a relative is buried is ready to be evacuated.

Another highly important reason for explaining the program thoroughly is to protect families against unscrupulous persons who might victimize them. In an understandable desire to spare no amount of money to pay proper respect to their dead, relatives are easy game for racketeers. To counteract this, PROs must emphasize the fact that every grave is given all the care and attention with which a grateful government can honor its war dead. Photographs of cemeteries (not individual graves) have been distributed, to show the beautiful landscaping and simple dignity of the burial places.

This brings up schemes, suspected in some cases, that have come to the attention of the OQMG. With very little equipment and research, a firm could offer to send individual photos of graves to the next of kin. A sympathetic letter would request full information on the deceased—name, rank, serial number, general location, etc. That's all that would be needed to run off thousands of faked photos, using a studio grave with a standard white cross, or Star of David marker, and interchangeable name plates.

A more delicate problem is the "adoption" of graves by people living near military cemeteries in foreign countries. Much of this has been done, particularly by school children in Holland and France, from completely sincere motives. Letters from abroad, advising next of kin that such special care is being shown the graves of their loved ones, can only be accepted as honest expressions—*unless* they ask for money to "do something special" for the grave. In such a case, the letter should be ignored or turned over to the OQMG for investigation.

In addition to the initial repatriation activities in Belgium and the Hawaiian Islands, it is planned to start operations in Alaska, Greenland, Iceland and Newfoundland during August and September. Cold weather may postpone these operations, however, until next year. Work will proceed shortly in Normandy, Brittany, Africa-Middle East, Mediterranean, the United Kingdom and other sectors of the European area. Next will come the return of remains from the Caribbean area, Bermuda, Australia, the Solomons, Philippines, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, China, India and Burma. Plans for the European, Alaska and India-Burma areas are in an advanced stage. This tentative schedule may help the PRO to reassure nearby survivors.

A major snag in the program has been unavailability of steel for caskets. Had caskets been ready for shipment to Pearl Harbor and Belgium in July, as scheduled, the first remains would have been returned by mid-September. As it is, a delay until the end of this year appears likely. Congress has required that the task be completed within five years, but Maj. Gen. T. B. Larkin, The Quartermaster General, expects it to be finished in much less time.

The remains will travel under escort at all times. They will come to this country in ships similar to hospital ships. From ports of entry, they will be sent by rail to fifteen distribution points in reconverted hospital cars carrying 60 to 66 deceased per car. From the distribution points to the final resting place designated by next of kin, the remains will be under military escort. Flags will be displayed on the caskets at all times and all handling will be done with dignity and reverence.

Caskets will be of 16 gauge steel, seamless construction and hermetically sealed. They are water-tight and will withstand three pounds pressure per square inch. The finish will be synthetic glass enamel or lacquer in antique bronze. Shipping cases are of plywood, bonded to lead-coated metal. The requirement is estimated at 278,000 caskets and shipping cases, to

be produced in 12 to 15 months for an estimated 18 months' operation. The cost of returning the remains of one member of the Armed Forces, including casket and case, is approximately \$657. Traditional white marble headstones are provided without charge when burial is in a National Cemetery. They are also provided for burial in a private cemetery, on request to The Quartermaster General.

Points to be emphasized in explaining the program include the War Department declaration that no distinction or difference will be shown because of rank, race, creed or color. The remains of generals and privates will be treated equally. Priorities will be granted in disposition of remains only according to complete verification of cemetery records.

Another important point is that the War Department estimates that 25 per cent of the nearest of kin have moved from the addresses at which they were residing when notice of death was sent. It is essential that they notify immediately the appropriate military service of their present addresses. Offices to be notified are:

Office of The Quartermaster General
Memorial Division
Washington 25, D. C.

Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps
(Casualty Section)
Navy Department
Washington 25, D. C.

Bureau of Medicine & Surgery
(EDC)
Navy Department
Washington 25, D. C.

Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard
(Casualty Section)
Washington 25, D. C.

A letter of inquiry will be sent by OQMG to the next of kin, inclosing a brochure which will contain answers to the more frequent questions, and a booklet of photographs of national cemeteries in the United States and permanent military cemeteries overseas. Four choices for final burial are offered in the letter:

1. Remains may be interred in a permanent American military cemetery overseas.
2. Remains may be returned to the United States for burial in a national cemetery.
3. Remains may be returned to the United States for burial in a private cemetery. (\$50 will be allowed on burial cost).
4. Remains may be reinterred in the country in which now interred or may be returned to a foreign country, the homeland of the deceased, for interment in a private cemetery.

All next of kin are asked to fill out the form inclosed with

the letter of inquiry and return it by mail within 30 days. Relatives are requested not to travel to distribution points. Their arrival would only delay operation of the program. The War Department will not disclose individual decisions of next of kin regarding final disposition of remains. It believes that information about final burial arrangements should come from the family without War Department invasion of their privacy or public display of their sorrow.

The remains of those whose identities can not be established will be returned to the United States for burial in national cemeteries. Only one of the Unknowns will be buried in Arlington National Cemetery beside the Unknown Soldier of World War I. The remains may be of a soldier, sailor, Marine, or Coast Guardsman.

Except under special circumstances, the War Department will recognize the wishes of relatives for final burial in the following order:

If the deceased was unmarried: Father, mother, brothers over 21 in order of their seniority; sisters over 21 in order of their seniority; other relatives over 21 in order of their relationship to the deceased.

If the deceased was married: The surviving spouse (if not separated, divorced or remarried); sons over 21 in order of their seniority; daughters over 21 in order of their seniority; relatives over 21 in order of their relationship.

Persons with special interests, not enumerated, should communicate the circumstances, with all pertinent facts, to the proper office listed above.

The law applies to remains of practically all Americans who have died overseas since 3 September, 1939, the date of the limited national emergency. This includes members of the armed forces who died in the service; civilian officers and employees of the United States, citizens of the U. S. who served in the armed forces of any government at war with Germany, Italy or Japan and who died while in such service; citizens whose homes are in the United States and whose death outside the country can be directly attributed to the war, or who died while engaged in activities contributing to the prosecution of the war; and such other citizens, the repatriation of whose remains would, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, serve the public interest.

Reprints may be obtained from the Book Department, Army Information School, at 10c per copy (special rates on quantities).

INFORMATION CENTERS HAVE A JOB TO DO

By

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WERNER L. LARSON

General Staff Corps

DURING the combat period, War Information Centers played an important role. They displayed maps of the battle fronts, with changing phase lines; they included *News-map*, combat photographs, enemy equipment, official news bulletins and a variety of material which kept the soldier informed on swiftly moving events. Every man's attention was focused on the fighting fronts. Electrifying news reports could be visualized and followed on the map like a thrilling drama on the screen. Every soldier—overseas or in the Z. I.—knew that he was part of the biggest drama in history.

Times have changed. We are now in the interim period of readjustment. Attention is focused not on a single major issue, but on a multitude of interests—as diverse as the backgrounds and ambitions of individual soldiers. Information centers have lost their old drawing power, and have not developed a new appeal. They are in the doldrums. One sees, in some information centers, the usual stock maps, a few newspaper clippings, the daily news bulletin, a USAFI display. Except for the daily news bulletin, the dead hand of boredom is upon them.

Information centers still have a mission; in some ways a mission as important as their war mission. In peacetime, however, they offer a greater challenge to the imagination and ingenuity of the I&E officer. He has an important job to do. Information Centers can help him do it, but only if he exploits the technique practiced successfully by the graphics arts experts.

How can the information center be made to sparkle and again become the center of interest? A partial answer is—by periodic changes in the displays. A display panel changed only once a month loses interest; but panel displays that are changed once a week maintain interest. Sometime during the week most soldiers will see the display, the number of soldiers depending upon its location, the amount of personal interest stressed, ingenuity in the use of color, arrangement, simplicity and emphasis.

Certain kinds of display are permanent. These include maps of the World, Europe, Pacific, United States, and road, railroad and civilian airline maps. The location and news of occupation units could be pinpointed to these maps with colorful yarn or ribbon. Also there are the Awards and Decorations posters, and division and higher unit shoulder patches.

Displays that are changed every day include the unit news sheet, the "War One (two, or three) Years Ago Today"; the "Unit Operations One (two, or three) Years Ago Today"; unit sport scores and ratings; and professional sports scores and ratings.

The more important displays are those that should be



Fig. 1. Dramatize world events by the use of panels.

changed once a week. In most units there are artists who can build up effective and compelling displays. For each subject there should be a separate panel, of varying size depending on the wall space available.

In order to make the information center a real adjunct to the Troop Information Program, one panel should be devoted to the current topic, with an appropriate title, such as "Next Week's Program." In this panel provocative questions can be posed about the topic which is to be on the program. Photographs, sketches, comics, and graphs should also be used to build up interest in the forthcoming weekly discussion.

Another panel could be headlined "World Events." Every week some world problem, situation or event could be dramatized by thought-provoking questions, colorful sketches, comparative outline or stimulating diagram. One of the accompanying photographs (Fig. 1) illustrates this type of effective display. In the same manner, each week there could be illustrated the Atlantic Charter, the Casablanca, Teheran, Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods, Yalta or San Francisco Conference, and what was accomplished.

A display panel overseas can be devoted to "Opinion at Home," as shown in Figure 2. Each week a new national question can be introduced and developed. There is an unlimited number of interesting subjects that can be made into stimulating and compelling displays.

One of the most effective display panels, and one that will get command support, might be headlined "Functions of Unit Commander and Staff." Each week one unit officer (beginning with the CG or CO) is featured, with his picture in the panel and a short biographical sketch below the picture. An organizational chart could be shown above the picture, effectively diagrammed in colors, showing command and administrative channels. Under the biographical sketch the officer's position, title and a description of job and functions could be outlined and diagrammed. Everyone likes to see his name and picture in a display. The potential effect of this panel is to get everyone interested in the information center and to get wholehearted command support for the I&E program.

There are three types of information center: higher headquarters information centers, which may use displays in the

corridors of the headquarters building; the regimental and battalion recreational hall information center; and the company dayroom information center. The most outstanding are the recreation hall information centers because of the amount of space available for panels. A regimental or battalion recreation hall can be used as an information center, unit library, discussion group center, study hall, and educational advisor's headquarters.

During this interim period with its great turnover of personnel, it has been difficult to maintain interest in information centers. But, as the Army settles down to peacetime training, I&E officers can give more thought and effort to developing interesting displays and in getting command support.

The ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST will welcome suggestions or articles dealing with effective and compelling panel displays for information centers.



Fig. 2. The Armed Forces Information Center at Noumea, New Caledonia, devotes a display panel to "Opinion at Home".

INTRODUCTION TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT

One of a series of articles describing the mission and functions of agencies of the War Department.

WHAT A QUESTION!

By

CAPTAIN WARREN L. RICHARDSON

Infantry

There's a telephone in the Liaison Section, War Department Public Relations Division, that is always busy. Officially, it's the Unit and Personnel Information extension; but to unknown scores of War Department offices and grateful civilians and Congressmen, it's a friendly, sympathetic voice and a quick answer to their wildest questions.

The ex-soldier-husband of an English girl read about the new rule that no more wives with babies under six months of age would be sent to America. His wife and their three-months-old daughter were due to leave England any day. He phoned frantically to learn if a certain ship was scheduled to embark before the new directive came out. After careful checking, it was learned the ship was expected to leave the very day that the rule took effect. He was told his wife probably was safely aboard, but arrangements were made for him to cable the ship's transportation officer to be sure.

A woman whose son had been reported killed thought she saw his picture in a paper. She wrote her Senator, and he sent the letter to the Liaison Section. She had some reason for doubt, for a year after receiving notice that her son was killed in Europe, she received another War Department letter saying he had been wounded in the Pacific. Investigation revealed that the boy had been killed in Europe in a plane crash and that the second letter was a serious War Department error. Letters from his commanding officer and his chaplain in Europe verified all details of his death.

A Marine colonel phoned that his close friend, a war corres-

pondent, was leaving for Manila, with his wife seriously ill at home. The correspondent feared his mail would be delayed for some time and wanted some emergency address overseas that would assure him immediate mail delivery. The name and address of the PRO in Manila were obtained and given to the colonel. He arranged for the correspondent's mail to be sent in care of the PRO, "hold for arrival."

The *National Geographic* phoned asking the name of an airfield near Grand Coulee Dam. It was restricted. They also wanted a map of a certain city in Japan. This was obtained.

A mother wrote the War Department saying her boy was listed as killed or missing in the Normandy invasion. She gave the number of his LST and requested more details. The letter came to UPI, which checked Army and Navy press releases and operational records and learned that this LST had been torpedoed by two different ships, receiving two direct hits. The figures on dead and survivors were obtained. All survivors, Army and Navy, were wounded. Further details were given, and the mother was eternally grateful to learn more of the circumstances of her son's death.

UPI has been operating, under various names, since 1942. Originally it dealt almost exclusively with casualty lists and information. Then it added an information service on the location of overseas units, when not classified. Near the end of the war, it took over liberated prisoner of war lists and information, and in recent months it has been concerned mainly with ships and shipping information. Through the years, however, it has become known as a place where general information can be obtained, and there's no predicting what question will come next.

Recent requests from other War Department offices have included queries about the name of the CO of a particular unit at a particular time in Italy, the location of a unit on a certain day two years ago, identification of smaller units with their parent organizations, the history of a certain inactivated unit, and home addresses of several officers and men.

UPI has helped trace AWOL cases, where the last word on a man was his scheduled return from overseas. Shipping arrivals and departures were checked, with the units aboard, and sometimes a complete passenger list was obtained. It seems that not all of our soldiers overseas were desperately eager to get home!

The Unit has fluctuated from a staff of one to a corps of 20

stenographers, in the days when casualty lists were of immediate daily importance. At present, it is one woman. Always the philosophy has remained the same, however: Don't pass the buck! When a request for information comes in, it usually starts a series of phone calls that may run as high as a dozen on one problem. They are all completed, and the information usually is provided within a few hours. With the information goes a friendly, back-fence conversation on the personal and family problems involved and a cordial encouragement to call again. The woman in charge of the Unit had married a young officer a few weeks before he went overseas in World War I and her daughter waited two years for a wedding to a soldier of World War II. She talks the language of anxious wives, mothers, and sweethearts sweating out a shipping list, and she talks it generously. That's community relations at work!

The emphasis changes, day by day. When casualty lists by states were released recently, there was a flood of calls about men who were very much alive and listed as killed or missing. There were also calls from parents whose sons were dead, and not on the list. The appointment of 9,800 Regular Army officers on June 28 set off a series of calls, all wanting to know if so-and-so made it or not. A woman war correspondent fresh from China wanted to know when the first shipload of service wives would leave for that area. She had a feature story which had to be timed to coincide with their departure.

Some cases can't be closed. A woman recently came to Washington from Vermont to check on her dead son's status. He had been reported killed in action on 5 November 1944, in Holland, but she was sure she had seen him in a group picture of liberated prisoners of war. She brought the clipping and her son's photograph to her Senator, who immediately noted that her son was a private and the man in the clipping was a lieutenant. She wouldn't be dissuaded, however, and even after UPI and the Adjutant General's Office showed her records of her son's death, she insisted she would tour every Army mental hospital in the country, looking for her boy. It seems she had talked to a friend of his, a sergeant, who said the soldier was on guard duty the night before they went into action and "didn't feel well." She had determined that he was a mental case and was certain she would find him in a hospital, somewhere.

On only one major problem has UPI had to pass the buck. Shortly after our troops began to return from Europe, a flood

of letters came from girls in France, England and other European countries. They all wanted the address of "their Johnny" who had faithfully promised this and that. French girls seemed to be in the majority. Each letter was sent to Military Information, AGO. They looked up the soldier's home address and forwarded the letter to him, explaining that his address had not, repeat *not*, been sent to the girl. AGO also wrote all the girls, saying that their letters had been forwarded to the soldiers.

This seemed the most discreet and proper handling of the matter, until a sergeant wrote the AGO from somewhere in the mid-west, saying:

"For heaven's sake, don't send any more of those letters! My wife opened the first one . . ."

I&E NEWS LETTER

*Prepared by the staff of the
Information and Education
Division, War Department
Special Staff.*

INFORMATION

Army Talk

I&E Officers are invited to suggest discussion topics for possible use in *Army Talk*. Each title should be well thought out and should be accompanied by a 100-word paragraph explaining the scope. The I&E Division will welcome ideas and suggestions coming from the grass roots. Original topics produced as local discussion guides will also be accepted for possible reproduction for Army-wide use.

"What Shall We Talk About?" is itself a good discussion question. It may be used to glean worthwhile suggestions in a scheduled troop information hour. But if forwarded, the title and scope of proposed topics should be clearly defined. Topics must bear some definite relation to the broad subject areas outlined in Section IX, War Department Circular No. 100, 1946.

How to get *Army Talk* is explained in WD Circular No. 113, 1946, which should be carefully studied by I&E officers in Zone of Interior installations and in outlying bases. Distribution is not automatic. Each month, installation I&E officers must specify requirements on WD AGO Form No. 12, for the information of the regional adjutant general depot distributing

and stocking *Army Talk*. About 50,000 copies are currently being used in the United States and outlying bases. Overseas theaters produce and distribute their own discussion guides.

Prospective Army Talks

Why Has The Army Been Reorganized? Explanation of the new Army organization, with discussion as to how it will affect local units and the individual soldier.

Will Atomic Warfare Be The End Of Ground Forces? Why the Infantry and other ground arms will, or will not, have a part in future wars. Discussion.

How Shall The Army Get Its Manpower? General discussion of the alternative ways proposed to get manpower, such as voluntary enlistment, draft, UMT.

Name Your Weapons. Would you rather work with your own weapon, or a crew-served weapon? Regarding small arms, do you prefer pistol, carbine or rifle, and under what circumstances? Regarding crew-served weapons, are you more inclined toward mortars or machine guns, and why? What about the new weapons?

Where Is The Army? Brief glimpses of the Army in the United States. Where are the Army posts? Where are the various outfits and schools? The same information about the Army abroad, so far as military security permits.

How Can You Save Food? The percentage of Army food which goes to waste. Advice from the mess sergeant.

Occupation Problems In Germany And Japan. A comparison, focusing heavily on the psychological motivations of the defeated peoples. How the occupation soldier should weigh these psychological factors.

How Are We Dependent Upon Foreign Trade? What is foreign trade? What are the imports and exports of the United States? In what way are we dependent on various items in foreign trade?

Why Foreign Loans? The British, French and other foreign loans made by the U. S. (Loans already made—not those pending).

Why Hemisphere Defense? Strategic consideration of the western hemisphere. Recent proposals to organize a hemisphere defense. Pros and cons.

Geography And Character Of Nations. Elementary geopolitics with special emphasis on the effect of geography on national character.

How Long Will You Live? Facts and figures on longevity, with special reference to the effect of the increasing ratio of oldsters on the social, economic and political structure of our country.

What Should You Know About Prices? Price, the money name for exchange values. What are some interesting commodity prices today? One cigarette costs 0.75 cents; one egg costs 5 cents; one slice of bread costs . . . What controls prices?

What Should You Know About Wages? Study of average civilian wages. Favorable comparison of Army rates. The new Army pay scales.

What's The Percentage? Interest Rates. When should you and when should you not borrow? Why borrow? Where should you not borrow?

The Universe Inside The Atom. Simplest possible explanation of what happens during atomic fission. Diagrams and popular analogies to illustrate the immense power now available.

Should Eighteen Year Olds Be Allowed To Vote? History of the voting-age problem. Is age the only criterion of a good voter? Why lower it, why not raise it? State legislation (Georgia is the only state where 18 year olds may vote). "Old enough to vote, old enough to fight." Pros and cons of the question.

The Federal Government In Your Daily Life. What does government do besides govern, tax, police, etc? Consideration of work done by such agencies as Departments of Agriculture, Interior, Justice, Commerce. Parallels in State and local governments.

Small Town And Rural Governments. Similar to the *Army Talk* on city governments, but emphasizing the small governing unit, so that information known to soldiers from small communities—villages and rural counties—may be drawn out of the discussion group.

Discussion Groups In The USA. Are they old or new? Are they useful or not, and why? Discussion types and techniques. Is Congress a discussion group? Is a jury? a family? What is the difference between a barracks discussion and an I&E group discussion (organization, subject matter, procedure)? Other distinctions.

The Case Of Iran. History of the case, now settled. What was the settlement? Straight reporting, no editorial evaluation. Positive action of the UN.

EDUCATION

USAFI Plans for the Future

Major policies for the future were outlined at a recent USAFI conference at Madison, Wisconsin, which was attended by representatives of the War and Navy Departments, European Theater, Panama, Alaska and Antilles Departments, major commands in the ZI, the Army Information School, and the Committee on Accreditation of Service Experiences of the American Council of Education.

There was every indication that an educational program for the Armed Forces will be a permanent institution. A USAFI Advisory Committee, appointed by the Secretaries of War and Navy, will determine broad policies, particularly policies directed toward permanency. This committee replaced the advisory committee which was appointed for the war period. The program for the fiscal year 1947 was approved by the new committee, about as currently operated.

Emphasis was placed on the values to be gained through completion of correspondence courses by those who enroll. During the war years, course completions were not as high as desired. This was due primarily to the emphasis placed on quantity of enrollments—through a laudable desire to bring education to as many men as possible; and to the lack of enough education officers to advise enrollees and urge their completion of courses. With peacetime conditions, however, effort will be directed primarily toward assisting those who enroll to carry through to the completion and accreditation of work accomplished. On the other hand, men who study for an education rather than for a diploma, will be given every possible assistance.

A plea to education officers was made by the Chief of the Education Branch, Information and Education Division, War Department, to keep constantly in touch with USAFI students in their commands. It is expected that USAFI branches will organize field services and provide trained personnel to visit commands and assist in the development of the education program, with special emphasis on the follow-up of students. Each I&E officer, or his educational assistant, is urged to know and encourage the individuals in his command who are enrolled in courses.

"The USAFI program is accepted almost universally by edu-

cators," stated the Chief of the Education Branch. "USAFI recommendations for credit are seldom questioned. Every enrollee should be encouraged to take an end-of-course test, if one is available, and have his grade recorded in Madison. This holds for those taking courses under civilian instructors. Indeed, this should be universal practice, because it is the surest way of receiving maximum consideration for credit."

ORGANIZATION

The changes brought about through the reorganization of the War Department, as they affect the War Department Information and Education Division, are minor. The Information and Education Division remains on the War Department Special Staff under the policy coordination of the Chief of Public Information (Lt. General J. Lawton Collins). The Director, Information and Education Division, (Brigadier General C. T. Lanham) has been redesignated Chief, Information and Education Division, WDSS.

Under WD Circular No. 138, 1946, as originally written, the supervision of information and education activities for personnel at activities and installations under the control of the chiefs of the technical and administrative services was charged to Army commanders. The amendments published in WD Circular No. 170, 1946, charge the chiefs of technical and administrative services with this responsibility. Direct communication and instruction is directed between the Chief, Information and Education Division, and the chiefs of the technical and administrative services on information and education activities for military personnel at all activities and installations under their control, including the supply of material.

Army commanders are responsible to the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, for information and education activities for personnel, units and installations under their command, except for the supply of I&E material. On the supply of I&E material Army Commanders are responsible to and will communicate directly with the War Department.

War Department directives effectuating the reorganization have made no changes in the supervision and conduct of information and education activities for personnel, units and installations under the command of the Commanding General, Army Air Forces.

RADIO REVIEW

*Prepared by the staff of the
Information and Education
Division, War Department
Special Staff.*

Information

DURING July and early August, use of radio for overseas troop information purposes will be considerably increased with the distribution of a new series of Armed Forces Radio Service original programs. The series will include authentic programs on the occupation soldier as an ambassador of U. S. democracy; on displaced persons; on the fighting histories of divisions and units assigned to occupation duty; and on countries which are centers of conflict in international affairs today. The program will feature leading actors and actresses of stage, screen, and radio, and will be directed by leading motion picture directors. Messages in these new programs will be similar to those of outstanding War Department films on troop information subjects. The transcriptions, which will be distributed weekly in the AFRS Basic Information Library, will be available for general station broadcast and for use on playback units in troop information hours.

Overseas commanders should find these new series important aids to an understanding of the occupation mission, for securing troop cooperation in maintaining discipline and encouraging soldierly behavior, and for general informational and educational purposes. The use of AFRS stations should be coordinated with the I&E needs of the overseas command. It is recommended that these programs be auditioned and studied, and plans for their promotion be inaugurated, before they are scheduled. Only by vigorous promotion, and by scheduling at peak listening hours can they be effective. The War Department recommends that these fifteen minute programs be scheduled immediately following leading AFRS entertainment features, to guarantee maximum listener availability. The new AFRS series will be distributed exclusively to overseas commands.

In addition to these new features, during July and early August, the following educational series will be distributed to AFRS stations overseas, and to domestic Army and Veterans' hospitals. They will be released through the Basic Information

Library, in the series indicated, during the month of August 1946:

This Is The Story

Horace Mann and The Three R's

James J. Hill (Early Transcontinental Railroads)

The Philippines (Birth and Growth of Philippines)

For Us the Living (Lincoln, Slavery, and the Civil War)

The Cow That Coughed (Nathan Straus and his Philanthropies)

Votes for Women (History of Women's Suffrage)

Benjamin Franklin

Science Magazine of the Air

Wings Over Weather

Windows on the World (Eye Surgery)

Hold That Line (Corps of Engineers)

Looking Ahead (Scientific Progress, Past and Present)

Heard At Home

Each week, one to four programs, discussions of an outstanding nature on important controversial issues, are selected and distributed overseas, and to Army and Navy hospitals in the United States. These are selected from *American Forum of the Air*, *America's Town Meeting of the Air*, *People's Platform*, and *University of Chicago Roundtable*, and are produced and distributed by Armed Forces Radio Service within two weeks following the domestic broadcast. The time element renders it impossible to furnish advance titles of individual programs.

Our Foreign Policy

This series, reporting on current important developments in the conduct of United States Foreign Policy, consists of official and semi-official discussions by members of the government. Emanating as they do primarily from Washington, their important element lies in the timeliness of topics and developments discussed. Since they are likewise produced and distributed within two weeks following the domestic broadcast, advance announcements on this series are not possible.

FILM REVIEW

Prepared by the staff of the
Information and Education
Division, War Department
Special Staff.

New Release

Overseas Mission, OF-18, is now ready and distribution has been made to all Signal Corps film libraries. This film graphically shows what duties face the Armies of Occupation—duties essential to the security of the United States and the peace of the world. It is suggested that this film be booked well in advance, in order to assure screening dates desired. Running time 10 minutes.

March of Time, Forum Editions

The following subjects have been ordered from the March of Time Forum editors: *The Nation's Capital*, *New Ways in Farming*, *The French Campaign*, *India*, and *China*. The March of Time Forum Editions are 16mm films designed for study and discussion. The running time averages about seventeen minutes. With each subject will be issued a discussion outline giving all needed information necessary to carry on a class discussion upon completion of the showing. These films should be available around 1 September. Here is a description of each film.

The Nation's Capital

The film presents a sight-seeing tour through our Nation's capital. Washington is unique among world capitals, for it is one of the few designed and built solely to be the seat of government. The Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln Memorials; Arlington Cemetery, the burial ground of the Nation's great and the site of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, are among the many prominent landmarks. The film also shows a typical working day in the life of a conscientious Congressman.

New Ways In Farming

This film shows the three distinct trends in today's farming methods. First is large-scale factory-style farming, with crops

scientifically scheduled and treated. Second is the cooperative technique, under which small landowners group together to avail themselves of the advantages of collective production and distribution. Third is the way of the traditional independent farmer, who with the aid of mechanized farm equipment, now stands a better chance than ever of making a good and comfortable living.

The French Campaign

This film presents the tremendous drama of a great military campaign, photographed on the spot. Here is the story, in maps and action shots, of the United Nation's strategy of liberation, which culminated in freeing France from the Nazi yoke. *The French Campaign* is an enduring and epic account of America's contribution to world freedom.

India

Here is the complex story of India, describing the predicament of the 400 million people and their social and political problems in this overcrowded land. The war with Japan brought to a head centuries of strife among the various dissident groups, and the groups within groups, that make up India's conglomerate population.

China

China is today faced with enormous problems in its attempt to make the transition from an ancient empire to a unified republic. The film shows China's old way of life, little changed since medieval times, the beginning of democracy and Westernization under Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the long years of bitter struggle against Jap aggression and tyranny; and then the China of today.

OTHER FILMS

More Power to America

This is a color film, produced for General Electric Company and distributed by them on a free loan basis. Photography and animation enter various industries and show just how electric power is a keystone in today's production. The film points out further potentialities of electric machinery in the future.

The narration states that 86 per cent of horsepower used in manufacturing is developed by electric motors, yet industry is still less than 50 per cent modernized in terms of electrical efficiency. Running time 22 minutes.

The Gift of Ts'as Lun—Paper

Produced for Hammermill Paper Company, Erie, Pennsylvania, and distributed by them, this film is available on a free loan basis. The object of the film is to explain paper-making, reducing terminology to simple terms. At the plant, a hundred million pounds of paper are produced annually. This story of paper begins in the forests of Canada, where the oldest spruce trees are used. Although enough lumber is used yearly in paper manufacture to build 5,000 six-room houses, there are more trees in forests than when operations started twenty-five years ago. The film portrays all steps taken to create finished paper. A quick review gives flashes of early scenes, showing how paper was first manufactured in China. Running time 33 minutes.

**P R D
NEWS LETTER**

*Prepared by the staff of the
Public Relations Division, War
Department Special Staff.*

Barring Newsmen Seldom Necessary

A new statement of policy concerning the barring of newsmen from military installations has been written by the War Department Public Relations Division and has been approved by the Chief of Staff. Stated simply, it holds that reporters or other representatives of civilian news outlets should not be barred from an installation except in very unusual circumstances. In case such barring is considered necessary by a commanding officer, it is requested that he forward immediately all details of the incident to the Liaison Section, Public Relations Division, War Department, Washington.

It should be remembered, however, that in most such cases which have caused extensive ill-will in the past, barring of newspapermen was by no means necessary. It seldom is. In practically all situations, reporters may and should be admitted to post headquarters or the corresponding office, although the

"critical" area of the installation might properly be restricted. From this controlled vantage point, they could be given complete, accurate information in the proper manner. Their co-operation will be much better, and their stories will be more favorable.

The Review Section

The Review Section, War Department Public Relations Division, is the gateway through which information flows from the War Department and the Army to the public after screening for security, policy and propriety.

By regulation, the War Department and the Army have three channels for national release of information to the public:

1. The Secretary of War.
2. The Chief of Staff.
3. The Public Relations Division.

The Review Section is the agency established by War Department directive to insure that all information released nationally through the third of these channels is in conformity with security and policy regulations and directives and that it conforms with the dictates of propriety and, in some cases, with the information objectives of the War Department.

As a basis for its operations, the chief of the Review Section issues for the information of review officers a series of press security and press policy guidances, which are based upon all of the regulations, directives and guidances of all descriptions, written and oral, originating within the War Department, Joint Security Control, or other appropriate agencies, which are applicable.

Many of these Review Section guidances are of concern to all public relations officers. Such guidances are disseminated to offices of technical information and PROs in the field through the *Policy Book for Army Public Relations Officers* and through the *Continental Liaison Bulletin*, issued by the Liaison Section of the Public Relations Division.

Manpower is a problem in the Review Section, as in most other military agencies. For this reason, the Review Section may delegate to a field PRO spot review authority for a special military event which creates national news. Any special guidance he may require in exercising his national review authority will be furnished by mail, teletype, telegraph or telephone. But the basic review policies should be known to all

PROs. They may be found in the *Policy Book* and the *Continental Liaison Bulletins* and in such fundamental public relations directives as AR 600-700, 10 January 1946; AR 600-10, 8 July 1944; AR 380-5, 6 March 1946; WD Circular 62, 2 March 1946, as amended by WD Circular 92, 28 March 1946, and WD Memorandum 600-46 (Restricted), 31 January 1946, entitled "Interviews by Members of the Army with Representatives of the Press."

The Review Section also may delegate to an office of technical information technical review authority. This authority permits the OTI to review for security only purely technical information originating within the agency concerned for publication in national technical journals. Such delegation does not permit review by the OTI for policy or propriety, which remains the responsibility of the Review Section.

Despite the end of the war and termination of national censorship, more than half of the material currently reviewed by the Review Section, is submitted by individuals, publications or organizations outside the War Department. Such submissions, made voluntarily, are reviewed for security only.

AR 600-700 and WD Circular 62 provide that writings of military personnel on military subjects must be submitted to the Review Section for clearance prior to publication or dissemination in any other way to the public. Retired, inactive Reserve, and discharged military personnel need not submit for review. Many choose to do so voluntarily. Such material also is reviewed only for security, though such writers usually are informed of serious breaches of policy or propriety.

Material, intended for public dissemination by any means, from active duty military personnel or agencies of the War Department or the Army is reviewed for security, policy, propriety and, if necessary, conformity with informational objectives of the War Department.

OUTSIDE SUPPORT

The Army, no matter how strong internally, must be supported by means outside itself. The degree of outside support we receive depends upon the extent to which the people understand us and are informed about our activities. We must create in the public an interest in our problems that is equal to our own.

GENERAL JACOB L. DEVERS

DIGEST OF LEGISLATION

*Prepared by the Legislative and
Liaison Division, War Depart-
ment Special Staff.*

1. *Selective Service Extension (Public Law No. 473—79th Congress.)*

The Selective Service and Training Act was extended until 31 March 1947 by the President's signature on 29 June 1946.

The measure makes men from 19 to 44 years, inclusive, liable for military service as required.

Limitations of the legislation are:

1. Exemption of fathers from liability for service.
2. Provision for release of fathers from military service on their own application after 1 August 1946.
3. Prohibition of re-induction of veterans who served overseas or who served for 6 months in the United States in World War II, exclusive of time spent in school.
4. Limitation of selectees' service to 18 months.
5. Provision for discharge of selectees who apply for release after 18 months' service, beginning 1 October 1946.

The Act, as extended, also ends wartime industrial deferments. It puts a ceiling of 1,070,000 men on the Army as of 1 July 1947 and limits the Navy to 558,000 and the Marine Corps to an additional 108,000 as of the same date.

2. *Army and Navy Pay Increases (Public Law No. 476—79th Congress.)*

The law provides an increase of pay of all personnel of the armed services, effective as of 1 July 1946.

The increases apply to base pay and range from 50% in the case of privates and apprentice seamen (7th grade) to 10% for field officers and higher grades. Increases approved for commissioned officers are the first since 1908 for grades above second lieutenants.

3. *To provide military assistance to the Republic of the Philippines in establishing and maintaining national secur-*

ity and to form a basis for participation by that government in such defensive military operations as the future may require. (Public Law No. 454—79th Congress.)

This law authorizes the President to provide: (a) for instruction and training of military and naval personnel of the Republic of the Philippines; (b) for the maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation of military or naval equipment in the possession of that country; and (c) for the transfer to the Philippines of certain arms, ammunition, and stores, supplies, services, technical information, materiel, and equipment, provided that such transfer shall be consistent with military and naval requirements of the United States and with the national interest.

The Republic of the Philippines will not transfer any property transferred to it pursuant to this Act, and will not permit use of any property so received or disclosure of any plan or information pertaining thereto for any purpose other than those set forth in this Act.

The law also allows the President of the United States to detail officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States, and the United States Navy and Marine Corps to assist that Government.

The provisions of this Act become effective on the 4th day of July 1946 and continue in effect for a period of five years.

4. *Modifying the time limitations governing the award of certain military and naval decorations for acts performed during the present war. (Public Law No. 444—79th Congress.)*

This law provides that the limitations prescribed by the Act of July 9, 1918 (40 Stat. 845, 871), and the Act of August 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 743, 744), with respect to the time within which the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Navy Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Silver Star Medal, Navy and Marine Corps Medal, and devices in lieu thereof, may be issued and the time within which statements or reports suggesting or recommending such awards may be made shall not apply to any case in which (1) the act or service justifying the award was performed during the period commencing December 7, 1941, and ending with the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war and (2) the recommendation for official recognition of such act or service was initiated not later than six months after the latter date. The term "date of the

termination of hostilities in the present war" means the date proclaimed by the President as the date of such termination or the date specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress as the date of such termination, whichever is earlier.

5. *Providing for the burial in the Memorial Amphitheater of the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, of the remains of an unknown American who lost his life while serving overseas in the armed forces of the United States during The Second World War (Public Law No. 429—79th Congress.)*

The Secretary of War is authorized and directed by this law to cause to be brought to the United States the remains of an American who lost his life while serving overseas in the armed forces of the United States during the Second World War and whose identity has not been established; and to provide for the burial, with appropriate ceremonies, of such unknown American in the Memorial Amphitheater of the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, near or beside the remains of the Unknown Soldier of the First World War.

6. *Amending the Act entitled "An Act for the creation of an American Battle Monuments Commission to erect suitable memorials commemorating the services of the American soldier in Europe, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1923, as amended, in order to extend the Commission's authority to all areas in which our armed forces have operated during World War II, and for other purposes. (Public Law No. 456—79th Congress.)*

This law amends a similar Act of 1923 and provides that the American Battle Monuments Commission shall consist of not more than eleven members appointed by the President. Commissioned officers of the armed forces of the United States may be appointed members of the Commission.

The Commission is charged with planning for and erection and maintenance of suitable memorials to mark and commemorate the services of the American armed forces, the memorials to be in the United States and at such places outside the United States where the American armed forces have served. The Commission will also erect and maintain works of architecture and art in permanent American cemeteries outside the United States.

7. *Authorizing the Secretary of War to lend certain property of the War Department to national veterans' organizations for use at State and national conventions. (Public Law No. 411—79th Congress.)*

This law authorizes the Secretary of War to lend, at his discretion and under conditions which he may prescribe, to any recognized national veterans' organization such cots, blankets, pillows, mattresses, bed sacks, unoccupied barracks of the Army, and other available articles or equipment under his jurisdiction as may be needed by such veterans' organizations for use at any of its national or State conventions. No expense shall be incurred by the United States in the delivery and return of any such property, and the Secretary of War shall take from each veterans' organization to which property is lent, a "good and sufficient" bond for the return of such property in good condition.

8. *Authorizing the course of instruction at the United States Military Academy to be given to not exceeding twenty persons at a time from the American Republics, other than the United States. (Public Law No. 447—79th Congress.)*

By this law the Secretary of War is authorized to permit not exceeding twenty persons at a time from the American Republics (other than the United States) to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Not more than three persons from any one of such republics shall receive instruction under authority of this Act at the same time. The persons receiving instruction under authority of this Act shall receive the same pay and allowances at United States expense as cadets at the United States Military Academy appointed from the United States. Such persons will in general be subject to the same rules and regulations as other cadets at the Military Academy. They shall not be entitled to appointment to any office or position in the United States Army by reason of their graduation from the United States Military Academy.

This law supersedes in effect a similar law of 1938 (52 Stat. 1034).

termination of hostilities in the present war" means the date proclaimed by the President as the date of such termination or the date specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress as the date of such termination, whichever is earlier.

5. *Providing for the burial in the Memorial Amphitheater of the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, of the remains of an unknown American who lost his life while serving overseas in the armed forces of the United States during The Second World War (Public Law No. 429—79th Congress.)*

The Secretary of War is authorized and directed by this law to cause to be brought to the United States the remains of an American who lost his life while serving overseas in the armed forces of the United States during the Second World War and whose identity has not been established; and to provide for the burial, with appropriate ceremonies, of such unknown American in the Memorial Amphitheater of the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, near or beside the remains of the Unknown Soldier of the First World War.

6. *Amending the Act entitled "An Act for the creation of an American Battle Monuments Commission to erect suitable memorials commemorating the services of the American soldier in Europe, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1923, as amended, in order to extend the Commission's authority to all areas in which our armed forces have operated during World War II, and for other purposes. (Public Law No. 456—79th Congress.)*

This law amends a similar Act of 1923 and provides that the American Battle Monuments Commission shall consist of not more than eleven members appointed by the President. Commissioned officers of the armed forces of the United States may be appointed members of the Commission.

The Commission is charged with planning for and erection and maintenance of suitable memorials to mark and commemorate the services of the American armed forces, the memorials to be in the United States and at such places outside the United States where the American armed forces have served. The Commission will also erect and maintain works of architecture and art in permanent American cemeteries outside the United States.

7. *Authorizing the Secretary of War to lend certain property of the War Department to national veterans' organizations for use at State and national conventions. (Public Law No. 411—79th Congress.)*

This law authorizes the Secretary of War to lend, at his discretion and under conditions which he may prescribe, to any recognized national veterans' organization such cots, blankets, pillows, mattresses, bed sacks, unoccupied barracks of the Army, and other available articles or equipment under his jurisdiction as may be needed by such veterans' organizations for use at any of its national or State conventions. No expense shall be incurred by the United States in the delivery and return of any such property, and the Secretary of War shall take from each veterans' organization to which property is lent, a "good and sufficient" bond for the return of such property in good condition.

8. *Authorizing the course of instruction at the United States Military Academy to be given to not exceeding twenty persons at a time from the American Republics, other than the United States. (Public Law No. 447—79th Congress.)*

By this law the Secretary of War is authorized to permit not exceeding twenty persons at a time from the American Republics (other than the United States) to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. Not more than three persons from any one of such republics shall receive instruction under authority of this Act at the same time. The persons receiving instruction under authority of this Act shall receive the same pay and allowances at United States expense as cadets at the United States Military Academy appointed from the United States. Such persons will in general be subject to the same rules and regulations as other cadets at the Military Academy. They shall not be entitled to appointment to any office or position in the United States Army by reason of their graduation from the United States Military Academy.

This law supersedes in effect a similar law of 1938 (52 Stat. 1034).

I & E DIRECTIVES

Current War Department I&E directives and references, compiled by the staff of the I&E Division as of 30 June 1946.

GENERAL

WD Circular No. 360, 1944

An overall directive on the mission, functions and activities of the I&E Division and of I&E personnel. Now obsolete in some respects.

Changes and Revisions:

Sec. II—Modified by Sec 11, Cir 18, 1946

Sec III—Rescinded and replaced by Sec IX, Cir 100, 1946

Sec IV—(Tables) Amended, by Sec X, Cir 367, 1944, to reverse numbers on tables

Sec IV—Amended, by Sec I, Cir 193, 1945, to include MOS (5004) of I&E Officer and change designation of EM from "Orientation (274)" to "Information-Education Assistant (2274)"

Sec V—(paragraph 11) Superseded by Sec VII, Cir 392, 1944; modified by Cir 138 and 170, 1946

Sec VI—(paragraph 14) Rescinded by Sec I, Cir 113, 1946

TM 28-210, The Information-Education Officer

The basic manual on how to do the I&E job.

WD Pamphlet 20-3, Guide to the Use of Information Materials

Policy statements originally intended for Army newspapers but having a much wider application. As it was written during the war years, some of it is now out of date. A complete revision is in preparation.

WD Circular No. 206, 1945

Sec II—Equipment, responsibility for maintenance

WD Circular No. 263, 1945

Sec V—Equipment authorized for I&E in certain Table of Organization units.

WD Circular No. 18, 1946

Sec II—I&E mission and responsibility. (Par 5 rescinded by WD Cir 100, 1946. Modifies parts of WD Cir 360, 1944)

EDUCATION

Army Education Program for Inactive Theaters

RR 1-4, Personnel—Army Education Program, 10 Oct 1945 and C1 4 May 1946

TM 28-205, Army Education Program for Inactive Theaters

Army Education Programs

AR 350-3100, Military Education, USAFI

WD Cir 291, 1945, Army Education Programs

The basic directives on USAFI services

WD Cir 15, 1946

Sec III—Requisitioning Education Materials (Rescinds Sec VII. WD Cir 291, 1945)

WD Cir 8, 1946

Sec I—Procedures whereby discharged military personnel may complete and receive accreditation services for courses begun while in military service.

WD Cir 195, 1946 (Amends WD Cir 291, 1945; AR 350-3100 and Cir 323, 1945)

Sec I—Announces certain changes in enrollment procedures and fee payments for University Extension courses.

Sec II—New GI Roundtable pamphlets available.

Sec III—Materials available for educational advisement.

Sec IV—G. E. D. Tests.

WD Cir 323, 1945

Sec V—GI Roundtable Discussion Pamphlets—provision, use, requisitioning. Amended by Sec II, Cir 195, 1946.

Foreign Language Instruction Materials**FM 21-6**

For listing of first level materials (TM 30-300, 30-500, 30-600 Series)

USAFI Catalog and Bulletins

For listing of second level materials

(WD Cir 461, 1944, Sec IV, on this subject has been rescinded)

INFORMATION**Troop Information Program (TIP)**

(Formerly "Army Orientation Course")

WD Cir 100, 1946

Sec IX—Mission, procedures, subject areas

WD Cir 113, 1946

Sec I—Distribution of Army Talk

Army Newspapers**WD Cir 466, 1944**

Sec I—Post, Camp, Station, and Unit Newspapers. Certain policies governing. Amended by WD Cir 74, 1945 (Sec III). Some of the services offered by CNS and ANS have been discontinued: GI Galley, Press Wire Services.

WD Cir 103, 1946

Sec I—Army Newspapers. Mission, scope, responsibilities.

WD Cir 21, 1946

Sec V—Financing of camp newspapers; paper for publication.

WD Cir 62, 1946

Release of Military Information. Public relations policies announced in this circular are wholly applicable to Army newspapers.

WD Bulletin No. 9, 1946

Federal Voting Law. Legislation on disseminating information on political elections.

Films

WD Cir 319, 1945

Sec III—Acceptance of Commercially Sponsored Motion Pictures.

WD Cir 283, 1945

Sec II—War Information Films, Exhibition

WD Cir 18, 1946

Sec I—Discontinuance of GI Movie Weekly announced.

Announcement of new "Hospital GI Movie Weekly Information Series."

FM 21-7 For listings of I&E Films.

Radio

WD Cir 424, 1944

Sec III—Radio Receiver R-100 () URR—available to oversea theaters.

WD Cir 2, 1946

Sec IV—Radio. Prohibits private or commercial use of AFRS transcriptions; prescribes disposition.

(With the exception of a WD letter on AFRS, published in 1943, there are at present no additional WD directives on AFRS. This letter is obsolete and a new directive is in preparation.)

RESEARCH

WD Cir 287, 1945

Sec III—Importance of and responsibility for opinion and attitude studies and surveys in the military establishment. Chief, I&E Division, WDSS, will perform all such studies.

WD Cir 153, 1946

Par 11b—Prohibits polls, ballots, straw votes, on opinion research, unless authorized by the War Department.

WD Cir 204, 1946

Sec V—Responsibility, personnel and procedure for attitude research.

FUNDS

AR 210-50

Non-appropriated funds. (See also par 10, WD Cir 360, 1946)

WD Cir 34, 1945

Sec I—Instructions governing "Welfare of Enlisted Men" funds.

ARMY INFORMATION SCHOOL

WD Cir 28, 1946

Sec I—Establishment, quotas, courses, qualifications (Officer course now 12 weeks. Classes announced by WD Letter).

ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST

WD Cir 145, 1946, Sec I—Establishment, purpose, distribution

NOTE. Revisions of this list will be published, from time to time, in the I&E News Letter.